

Practical Cystoscopy and the Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Bladder. By Paul M. Pilcher, M. D., Consulting Surgeon to the Eastern Long Island Hospital. Second Edition Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. Octavo of 504 pages, with 299 illustrations, 29 in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Cloth, \$6.00 net; Half Morocco, \$7.50.

The second edition of this book follows the general arrangement of the original. The development of new urological methods in the last four years has necessitated an entire new section devoted to pyelography and re-writing of the chapter on diseases of the prostate and tests of renal function with many revisions throughout the remainder of the book. The contents are divided into seven parts:

1. The technic of cystoscopy.
2. The diseased bladder.
3. Diseases of the prostate.
4. Diseases of the ureter.
5. The functional activity of the kidneys.
6. Diseases of the kidney.
7. Therapeutic uses of the cystoscope.

The subject of cystoscopic technic is thoroughly treated in four sections: "The Cystoscope," a brief description of the various types of instruments with practical points in the care of them; "The Cystoscopic Examination," a practical outline of the preparation of the patient and of the technic of sterilization of instruments and of conduction of examination; "Pyelography," a concise exposition of the history, technic, value and accidents, with a few charts from the work of Dr. Braasch, and "the technic of ureter catheterism," for direct, indirect and open types of instruments.

Practical cystoscopy in its relation to diseases of the prostate, we believe, is all too briefly covered in Part III. The cystoscopic pictures which are given for the various forms of hypertrophy are vague and incomplete and two conditions, important from the standpoint of cystoscopic differentiation; namely, contracture of the vesical neck and the bladder, and of spinal disease, have no cystoscopic description. The description of renal function is rather barren in practical points. No mention is made of methods for the correction of errors due to unilateral inhibition of function following ureteral catheterization or to leakage about ureteral catheters. No detailed description of the various types of ureteral catheters, as those of Blasucci, Garceau, Albarran, etc., and their relative value and indications of use is given. The methods of deductive diagnosis followed in dealing with diseases of the kidney are both valuable and practical. The above criticisms are of very minor details. As a whole, the book is an excellent exposition of practical cystoscopy and may be read with profit by the specialist and the general practitioner.

F. H.

The New Public Health. By Hibbert Winslow Hill. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

This is a valuable little book, not because it presents new facts regarding public health, but because it states the present day views in a somewhat radical manner that causes the medical man, graduated ten or fifteen years ago, to think and compare them with the old teachings which credit the cause of infectious disease to "fomites," "bad smells," "damp cellars," "leaky plumbing," "dust," "foul air," etc., the time when everything physically and sensorially objectionable was lumped together as a cause of disease. A typical example of "intensive direct contagion," as the author puts it, was when tuberculosis was considered non-infectious and hereditary; bubonic plague was banished from Cairo, Egypt, simply by improving the ventilation of the city, while the main issue of today in the control of public health is recognized as the

carrier of disease who was unknown or unrecognized under the old teaching and whose control forms the difficult problem of the sanitarium.

In this little book the author presents his argument in a forceful and interesting manner, which must commend itself to every practitioner of medicine.

W. C. H.

The Medical Clinics of Chicago. Volume I, Number V (March 1916). Octavo of 220 pages, 67 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Published Bi-Monthly. Price per year: Paper, \$8.00; Cloth, \$12.00.

Contents.

Clinic of Dr. James T. Case—Lantern Slide Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Roentgenologic Aspects of Intestinal Stasis.

Clinic of Dr. Chas. S. Williamson—Bronchiectasis with Secondary Cardiac Decompensation. Acromegaly of Long Standing Without Subjective Symptoms. An Acute Generalized Tubercular Adenitis (Bovine Type) Simulating the Abdominal Type of Hodgkin's Disease. Recovery Gangrene of the Lung. Drainage and Recovery. Carcinoma of the Stomach Simulating Pernicious Anemia.

Clinic of Dr. Robert B. Preble—Acute Nephritis Following Acute Tonsillitis. Anasarca and Uremic Convulsions, with Rapid Recovery. Cellulitis of the Chest Producing Profound Sepsis and Delirium.

Clinic of Dr. Ralph C. Hamill—Hysteria in a Strong Man. Traumatism of the Cauda Equina. Tumor of the Spinal Cord.

Clinic of Dr. Frederick Tice—Typhoid Fever Resembling Pneumonia. Banti's Disease. Autopsy Findings in the Case of Meningitis and Chronic Endocarditis, with Acute Exacerbation.

Clinic of Dr. Isaac M. Abt—Congenital Syphilis.

Clinic of Dr. Chas. L. Mix—Case of Mitral Insufficiency and Stenosis, with Embolus to the Brain. Primary Sarcoma of the Fibula with Metastases in Brain and Cervical Glands. A Case of Lung Abscess.

Nervous Children, Prevention and Management.

Beverly R. Tucker, M. D. Richard Badger, Boston, 1916. Price \$1.25.

This little book is not a text book for the student or specialist in the field of neurology and psychopathology, nor does it claim to be such. However, it is well worth reading by all who are interested in children, normal or abnormal. The subject matter is so clearly and entertainingly presented as to make the book of real value to parents, teachers and all professional workers among children. The chapters on heredity and environment, eugenics and social hygiene, and on puberty and adolescence are especially commendable for their sane broadness. One is pleased to note the emphasis placed upon the effects of the very early mental and physical environmental influences and the relation of training in good mental habits to the prevention of future nervous disorders in those predisposed to them; for this aspect of prophylactic mental hygiene is so often neglected and the responsibility is shunted to "heredity" instead of any effort being made to arrive at an accurate diagnosis. The importance of proper institutional training and of ungraded classes in the public schools for peculiar children whose parents are not equipped to fairly deal with them is pointed out, perhaps too briefly. In the section devoted to infantile paralysis one could wish for more detailed information, especially as to the importance and the means of preventing deformities, concerning which there is so much ignorance on the part of both the laity and the general medical man. This book is worth while if for no other reason than that it will help parents and teachers to understand nervous children better and so more intelligently sympathize with their difficulties.

H. W.